Amendments to the Specification:

After the paragraph ending at page 3, line 1, please add the following new paragraph:

FIGs. 4A-4B illustrate example timing diagrams.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 20, with the following rewritten paragraph:

As stated in the opening paragraph, the full picture is first addressed (Row signals Row_1, ... Row_i, ... Row_m in FIGs. 4A, 4B) within a frame period (F in FIGs. 4A, 4B) when a pulsed backlight system is used, and after the last picture line (Row_m in FIGs. 4A, 4B) has been addressed, a short intense light pulse is emitted by a light source (~~not shown~~Light Pulse in FIGs. 4A, 4B).

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 23, with the following rewritten paragraph:

However, in this case the problem occurs that the pixels associated with the first addressed picture lines (lines 1, 2 if the picture lines are selected in the direction of the arrow 2, i.e. the row electrodes 17 are consecutively selected in the direction of the arrow 2) have had a longer time (T_1 in FIG. 4A) to reach a stable final state than the picture lines addressed at a later stage (m-1, m) (T_m in FIG. 4A). This results in a reduced picture quality in the direction from the picture line addressed as the first line towards the picture line addressed as the last line, because, as noted above, the later-selected lines have not had as much time as the earlier-selected lines to reach their stable final state.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

As is apparent from FIGS. 2, 3, the extent of overlap increases in the direction of the arrow 2. This means that the extra capacitance increases in this direction and, at the same level of the drive voltage, the capacitive coupling via the (auxiliary) capacitances 23 increases in the direction of the arrow 2, so that the pulse across the pixel (V_1, V_i, V_m in FIG. 4B) increases in value, with the result that the switching rate R of the pixels in rows driven at a later stage R_m, R_{m-1}, ... will be higher than for pixels of rows driven at an earlier stage R_1, R_2, ..., and a kind of compensation occurs, because the differences in time between the time of applying the light and the time completion of switching is reduced, as illustrated, for example, by the difference in the magnitude of D_m in FIGs. 4A and 4B. Said motion blur is considerably reduced by this "overdrive".